

## FIRST WAR LOAN COMES EASILY

American Banks Quickly Snapped Up \$200,000,000 Certificates

## MARKED OUTPOURING IS FORECASTED

When the \$5,000,000,000 Are Placed on the Market

Washington, D. C., April 23.—The first American offering of war securities in any form, \$200,000,000 in treasury certificates, has been heavily over-subscribed. How great the over-subscription is, Washington officials were unable to say Saturday night, as many of the banks before which the offer had been placed informally through the federal reserve board, had not been heard from.

The certificates were offered only to financial institutions. The response, officials believe, presages a patriotic outpouring of funds to an extent unparalleled in the history of any nation when the \$5,000,000,000 bond issue is placed before the general public.

"Offerings of the certificates were made informally because the \$7,000,000,000 war finance measure is not yet a law. As soon as it is disposed of by Congress, probably by Wednesday of next week, the formal offer will be made and proceeds of the subscription called for at once.

The informal offering of the certificates has been before the banks of the country only three days. It was presented by the 12 federal reserve banks, which will act as the government's authorized agents in receiving subscriptions. The certificates will bear 3 per cent interest and will mature June 30, the end of the current fiscal year. They may be used in lieu of cash in paying for subscriptions to the big bond issue and the date of their maturity indicates the belief on the part of officials that the \$5,000,000,000 bond issue will be floated by that time.

Other issues of certificates probably will be formally offered the financial institutions of the country within a short time. It is probable that as soon as the extent of the over-subscription of the present issue is ascertained, Secretary McAdoo will authorize the immediate issue of an additional amount to care for the over-subscription.

The proceeds of the \$200,000,000 issue and probably of subsequent issues will be distributed among the federal reserve banks of the country, each reserve bank receiving amounts equaling the total subscriptions of banks within its district. The money will be paid out again by the government in the ordinary course of business within a short time. In this manner officials believe that the money markets will not be disarranged and that the present financial status of the country will suffer the minimum amount of disturbance.

## DIZZINESS, CONSTIPATION

bad taste in the mouth, drowsiness or "the blues," and other miserable ailments call attention to the liver. It is torpid. Take Hood's Pills—they rouse the liver and relieve all liver ills. They are the old and favorite family cathartic. Purely vegetable. Gentle and thorough. 25c. All druggists.

## GERMANS LOST TWO DESTROYERS

Vessels Were Sunk in an Attempted Raid on Dover—British Save 118 Germans After the Fight.

London, April 23.—The admiralty announces that two German destroyers, possibly three, were sunk in the course of a German raid near Dover.

Five German destroyers took part. They were engaged by two Dover patrol vessels. The British suffered no material damage. The British casualties were slight in comparison with the results obtained. One hundred and eighteen Germans were saved.

The Central News says: "The suggestion has been made that the German destroyers which came to grief in the Straits of Dover last night hoped to bring off a spectacular coup by intercepting Premier Lloyd George's channel crossing on his return from the continent. It was quite possible that the premier would cross Friday night. Though as a matter of fact, he did not return until Saturday."

"The vice admiral at Dover reports that on the night of April 20 five German destroyers attempted to raid Dover. The raid resulted in their firing a number of rounds into a plowed field a few miles from Dover. The enemy appears then to have steered in the direction of some of our shipping, possibly with the intention of attacking, but was met by two vessels of the Dover patrol.

"In five minutes these two vessels engaged and sank at least two, possibly three, out of the five enemy boats, the remainder making off at high speed during the short engagements, escaping in the darkness.

"Our vessel suffered no material damage, and our casualties were exceedingly slight in comparison with the result obtained. Our patrol vessels were handled with remarkable gallantry and dash, and the tactics pursued were a very fine example of destroyer work. We were fortunate in being able to save the lives of 10 German officers and 108 men from the vessels sunk."

## WILSON REASSURES HOLLAND.

Exports Not to Be Prohibited Except in Dire Necessity.

The Hague, April 23.—Announcement was made at the foreign office Saturday that the Dutch legation in Washington has been informed by the American government that only in the case of extreme need would the United States resort to prohibition of the exportation of foodstuffs or metals destined for Holland. The United States government, the Dutch legation was informed, is fully cognizant of Holland's position.

Since the entrance of the United States into the war it has been reported that the blockade of Germany would be tightened by strict limitation of exports to countries whence the articles affected might be sent to Germany.

## M. E. PASTORS ASSIGNED

At the Closing Session of the Conference in Newport

REV. B. G. LIPSKY FOR BARRE AGAIN

Rev. R. F. Lowe Is Transferred to the Maine Conference

Newport, April 23.—The following appointments for the year were made last night at the closing session of the Vermont Methodist conference:

**St. Johnsbury District.**  
William Shaw, superintendent.  
Adamant, supplied by A. W. Hewitt.  
Albany, W. E. Craig.  
Barre, B. G. Lipsky.  
Barton, I. A. Ranney.  
Bloomfield, supplied by W. H. Nay.  
Cabot, J. G. Crossland.  
Canaan and Beecher Falls, J. E. Taylor.

Concord and Victory, supplied by Robert Thorne.  
Coventry, W. D. Bradford.  
Craftsbury, C. D. Pierce.  
Danville and West Danville, W. C. Atkins.  
Derby, M. S. Eddy.  
East Burke and East Haven, E. W. Sturtevant.  
Evansville and Brownington Center, supplied by David Hickland.  
Glover, George L. Wells.  
Greensboro Bend and Stannard, H. E. Howard.

Groton, F. W. Lewis.  
Gulldahl, to be supplied.  
Holland and Morgan, W. W. Cook.  
Hradsburg, C. W. Kelley.  
Island Pond, Frederick Krackhardt.  
Lowell, supplied by I. L. Morgan.  
Lunenburg and East Concord, John Robinson.

Lyndon, Fred Wilcock.  
Lyndonville and East Haven, R. H. Moore.  
Newbury, Newbury Center and West Newbury, Roy E. Green.  
Newport, H. W. Hunter.  
Newport Center, W. J. McFarlane.  
North Danville, to be supplied.  
Orleans, W. S. Smithers.  
Peacham, E. H. Lapiere.  
Plainfield, A. W. Hewitt.  
St. Johnsbury, G. A. Martin.  
St. Johnsbury Center, supplied by Fred Wilcock.

Sheffield and Wheelock, to be supplied.  
St. Albans, supplied by W. E. Craig.  
Walden, supplied by A. J. Green.  
Walden and South Walden, supplied by J. T. Angell.  
West Burke and Newark, G. W. Douglass.  
Westfield and North Troy, to be supplied.  
West Topsham, to be supplied.  
Westville, supplied by F. W. Lewis.  
Williamstown and Brookfield, G. W. Keeling.  
Woodbury, supplied by O. L. Barnard.

R. F. Lowe, former superintendent, transferred from Vermont to Maine conference.

## St. Albans District.

W. B. Dukeshire, superintendent, St. Albans.  
Albany, supplied by C. B. Davis.  
Bakersfield, George C. McDonald.  
Binghamville and North Cambridge, supplied by J. H. Wells.  
Cambridge, W. H. Gould.  
Elmore, supplied by W. T. Best.  
Enosburg Falls, W. E. Douglass.  
Essex, J. S. Allen.  
Essex Junction, G. H. Locke.  
Fairfax, O. E. Aiken.  
Franklin, M. A. Turner.  
Georgia, F. R. Keeler.  
Grand Isle and South Hero, G. E. Westcott.

Highgate, supplied by R. C. Stiles.  
Hyde Park and Eden (no work).  
Isle La Motte, supplied by J. G. Sallis.  
Johnson, A. A. Mandigo.  
Middlesex, to be supplied.  
Milton, supplied by G. H. Cressey.  
Montgomery and South Richford, supplied by S. C. Thornton.  
Moretown and North Duxbury, Albert Abbott.

Morrisville, W. T. Best.  
North Fairfield, supplied by G. C. McDonald.  
North Hero, supplied by Allen Kirkness.

Richford, O. J. Anderson.  
St. Albans, J. A. Magee.  
St. Albans Bay, W. G. Brock.  
Sheldon and Rice Hill, G. W. Turner.  
Stowe, supplied by E. L. Goddard.  
Swanton and West Swanton, F. A. Woodworth.  
Underhill and Jericho, supplied by A. H. Sturges.  
Waitsfield and South Fayston, I. Melior.

Waterbury, Verne L. Smith.  
Waterbury Center, supplied by W. F. Hill.  
Waterville, supplied by E. D. Hollis.  
West Burke, East and South Franklin, supplied by T. F. Smith.  
West Enosburg, supplied by H. R. Campbell.  
Westford, C. S. Quimby.  
Wolcott and North Wolcott, supplied by Emanuel Charlton.

## Montpelier District.

Edwin W. Sharp, district superintendent, Brattleboro.  
Ascuttville, supplied by the pastor at Claremont, N. H.  
Athens, supplied by H. P. Sweet.  
Barnard and East Barnard, L. I. Holway.

Bellows Falls, S. H. Smith.  
Belmont, supplied by O. B. Scouter.  
Bethel, J. Wesley Miller.  
Bethel Gleason, supplied by S. G. Smiter.  
Bondville, supplied by Harold Haywood.

Bradford, F. T. Clark.  
Brattleboro, D. G. Guest.  
Chelsea, Robert Haseltine.  
Bromfield, J. C. Hazeltine.  
Cuttingsville, supplied by O. B. Scouter.

Fairlee, A. H. Webb.  
Gayville and Bethel Lympus, supplied by Fred Engle.  
Hancock and Granville, O. B. Wells.  
Hartland and North Hartland, supplied by M. H. Ryan.  
Landgrove, supplied by R. A. Burn.  
Ludlow, E. F. Wood.  
Montpelier, Morris Haskell.  
Northfield and Northfield Falls, George W. Burke.

North Thetford, A. H. Webb.  
Perkinsville, G. A. Emery.  
Pittsfield and Stockbridge, supplied by Prin. L. Hewitt.  
Proctorsville, George C. Squires.  
Putney, to be supplied.  
Randolph, S. G. Smiter.  
Randolph Center, G. F. Smith.  
Rochester, O. B. Wells.  
South Londonderry, A. B. Enright.  
South Reading, G. A. Emery.  
South Royalton, E. L. M. Barnes.  
South Tunbridge, supplied by E. L. M. Barnes.

Springfield, W. R. Davenport.  
Thetford Center, A. J. Dunlop.  
Union Village, F. W. Smith.  
Vardboro, Ashford Ashford.  
West Berlin (McKenzie Memorial).  
West Fairlee, A. J. Dunlop.  
Weston and Weston Island, R. A. Burn.  
White River Junction, George H. Sisson.

Wildor, supplied by Miss Effie Baker.  
Williamsville, A. S. Charlton.  
Windsor, D. B. Hanson.  
Woodstock, W. C. Christie.  
Worcester, supplied by Elmer D. Clark.

S. S. Cooley, H. C. Hoag, and W. A. Moore left without appointment to attend school.

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

Saturday's Scores.

Boston 6, New York 4.  
Chicago 2, St. Louis 0.  
Detroit 5, Cleveland 4.  
Washington 11, Philadelphia 6.

Yesterday's Scores.

At Cleveland—Cleveland 4, Detroit 3.  
At Chicago—Chicago 3, St. Louis 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	8	2	.800
Boston	6	2	.750
New York	4	3	.571
Cleveland	3	5	.380
St. Louis	4	6	.400
Washington	3	5	.375
Philadelphia	3	6	.333
Detroit	3	7	.300

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

Saturday's Scores.

New York 2, Boston 0.  
Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 1.  
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2.  
Chicago 2, Pittsburgh 1.

Yesterday's Scores.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 7, Chicago 4.  
At St. Louis—St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	6	2	.750
St. Louis	5	3	.625
Boston	5	3	.625
Chicago	6	5	.545
Cincinnati	6	6	.500
Philadelphia	3	5	.375
Pittsburgh	3	9	.250
Brooklyn	2	6	.250

## General Sporting Notes.

Pie Way, the former Yale player, who was released by the Giants this spring to Roanoke of the International league, has refused to sign a contract with the Hustlers and entered the steel business. Rutherford, the youngster filling in at Saier's place at first base since the injury of the first baseman, is hailed around Chicago as another Sider and can play any position on the team.

## ARMY MEASURE FIGHT BEGINS

Minority Report Favors the Administration's Proposals

AND IS HEADED BY A REPUBLICAN

Minority Report Favors the Trial of Volunteer System Before Draft

Washington, D. C., April 23.—President Wilson's fight to organize a war-time army in accordance with the advice of the war department and the army general staff began in earnest at Washington today in both houses of Congress.

In the Senate Saturday the administration bill, supported by Senator Chamberlain of the military committee and a majority of his committee associates, was formally started on its way to a vote. There was some debate, parliamentary tangles were disposed of and the way cleared for uninterrupted consideration of the measure.

In the House both the majority and minority reports were presented from the military committee and the bill comes up with Representative Kahn, ranking Republican, leading the committee minority fight for the administration's plan unamended, while Chairman Dent, leading the majority of the committee, directs the opposition urging trial of a volunteer system before resorting to the selective draft of the war department plan.

The minority report, signed by eight members of the committee, rests its authority on a letter from Secretary Baker to Chairman Dent, declaring the opinion that any compromise on the department's plan "would be attended by unfortunate results."

The majority report, signed by Chairman Dent and 11 others, says in part: "The bill authorizes, but does not direct, the president to issue a call for a volunteer army of 500,000 in the first place, and of an additional force of 500,000 if necessary, under the law now in existence."

"The bill further authorizes the president to proceed at once with the registration of all male citizens between the ages of 21 and 40, as provided in the plan of the war department for a draft, so that all of the machinery authorizing the draft of 500,000 for the first force and of the additional 500,000 will be put in operation at once."

"It will require, according to the testimony of the secretary of war before the military committee, at least three months, and probably longer, to complete this registration." \* \* \* In the meantime, if the president sees fit he is authorized to call for volunteers, and upon the completion of the registration he has the absolute power to decide whether he will take an army of volunteers or organize one by draft.

"The bill provides that organizations of forces, other than the regular army, shall be composed of men who come from, and of officers appointed from the same state or locality as far as practicable."

"Both the volunteer and the draft features of the bill authorized the president to refuse to accept either by enlistment or draft the services of persons needed in the industrial pursuits of the country."

## Baker Voices Final Plea.

Secretary Baker's letter, included in the minority report, was written as a final plea from the military branch of the government in behalf of the administration bill.

"I have deep conviction that any compromise of the principles governing the bill submitted by the department for the raising of a new army would be attended by unfortunate results," he wrote.

"The bill as drawn preserves so much of the volunteer system as can be preserved without embarking on the experiment of a mixed system of draft and volunteering. It makes place for several hundred thousand men above the age of 25, who may be moved to volunteer, and by equalizing the terms and conditions of service in the regular army, National Guard and additional forces, given with all others in the national forces."

"The drafting provision starts at the outset a process by which the forces of the country will be mobilized."

## A Bad Back Made Good

By L. W. Bower, M. D.

Backache of any kind is often caused by kidney disorder, which means that the kidneys are not working properly. Poisonous matter and uric acid accumulate within the body in great abundance, overworking the sick kidneys, hence the congestion of blood causes backache in the same manner as a similar congestion in the head causes headache. You become nervous, despondent, sick, feverish, irritable, have spots appearing before the eyes, bags under the lids, and lack of ambition to do things.

The latest and most effective means of overcoming this trouble, is to eat sparingly of meat, drink plenty of water between meals and take a single Anuric tablet before each meal for a while.

Simply ask your favorite druggist for Anuric (double strength) if you are feeling up to the standard. If you have lumbago, rheumatism, dropsy, begin immediately this treatment with Anuric. Most scientists and medical men believe that because of an over-abundance of uric acid in the system, uric salts are deposited in the tissues and cause rheumatism and gout.

The physicians and specialists at Dr. Pierce's Institution in Buffalo, N. Y., have thoroughly tested Anuric and have been with one accord successful in eradicating and throwing off from the system the uric acid which accumulates and poisons. Patients having once used Anuric at this institution have repeatedly sent back for more.

Such a demand has been created that Doctor Pierce decided to put Anuric in the drug stores of this country, in a ready-to-use form. It will be their own fault if those suffering from uric acid troubles do not take advantage of this wonderful remedy.—Adv.

the country can be called as they shall be needed according to an equal and just system, and it has these merits:

"1. It spreads the burden of military preparation equally throughout the United States.

"2. It is certain in its operation, so that after the registration is made every man in the country will know whether he is to be called and when he is to be called upon, allowing those who are not to be called, or whose call is to continue their normal pursuits, undisturbed by certainty as to their duty and unagitated by neighborhood pressure or misunderstanding.

"It starts at the beginning of the accumulation of these new forces, and has none of the character of a penalty which attaches to the draft when it is used after volunteering has been tried and failed.

"I have studied every report I can secure of the use of the volunteer system abroad and in our own country, and I believe it to be true that in every place where it has been tried, whatever success it has had has been due to a system of compulsion more harsh and almost as drastic as the provisions of a law itself. In the countries of Europe, where the volunteer system has obtained, those responsible for it were excused because they could not have foreseen at the beginning the results, but we have their experience to guide us, and I believe that those responsible in this country for repeating the costly errors which have been made abroad will not be able to make that explanation.

"With the greatest deference to the rights and independence of judgment of your committee and the House, I will feel obliged, as secretary of war, and therefore your responsible adviser on this subject, to urge the passage of the bill as drawn. This is the greatest war in the history of the world. Our participation in it is as yet undetermined in many of its modes and wholly as to its duration and extent, but we are called upon to inaugurate a system which, in any event or contingency, will place our country in a situation where it can contribute the trained men and the means necessary to bring this war to a conclusion which will mean a vindication of the principles upon which we entered it.

"In conclusion, I beg to assure you that I have no alarm on the subject of militarism in America. Militarism is a philosophy; it is the designation given to a selfish or ambitious political system which uses arms as a means of accomplishing its objects. The mobilization and arming of a democracy in defense of the principles upon which it is founded and in vindication of the common rights of men in the world is an entirely different thing."

Supplementing Secretary Baker's letter the minority report says the members of the committee are laymen and adds: "In this great crisis we deem it to be our patriotic duty in this matter of increasing temporarily the military establishment of the United States to follow the counsel of the commander-in-chief of our country and his expert advisers."

Of the place for volunteers in the administration plan the minority says: "Some of those who favor the volunteer system point out with pride to the fact that 1,000 volunteers are enlisting every day at the present time. According to a letter from the secretary of war to the chairman of the committee, 724,718 volunteers will be required for our regular army and the national guard organizations. It would, therefore, take 724 days, including Sundays, or about two years, to get the volunteer forces required for these two branches alone of our military establishments. Does that look very hopeful?"

"The eight members of the military affairs committee signing this minority report, four saw actual service in the volunteer army during the Spanish-American war and one of these saw additional service during the Mexican border trouble. They have knowledge at first hand of the inefficiency of the volunteer system and they all join in this report in protesting against the evils of that system and in favor of a system based on universal obligation to service."

## RUSSIA LOOKING TO U. S. FOR AMMUNITION

Money and Rolling Stock Also Are Needed, But the Nation Has Sufficient Man Power.

Petrograd, via London, April 23.—Money, ammunition and railway rolling stock are the primary necessities for which Russia is now turning to America for assistance in obtaining. "If American can help supply us with these," said Paul N. Milnyukoff, the Russian foreign minister, Saturday, "she will not only have added greatly to the service she already has extended to the allies, but will materially help Russia to defeat Germany on the eastern front."

"Russia has been crippled during the entire war by lack of adequate facilities for transportation," N. Milnyukoff continued. "If the United States can send us rolling stock it will immediately help us to mobilize the resources of the country to their full efficiency. If in addition to this she can help protect the trade routes between America and Russia, and expedite the sending of ammunition to Archangel and Vladivostok it will be another valuable service."

"The new loan which America is to make to Russia already is under discussion, and although not definitely arranged, it promises to be according to the most satisfactory terms. We are grateful for this. Other means of assistance I do not regard as quite so important."

"We have all the men we need and expeditionary forces would better be sent to other fronts, although the presence of a small military mission to symbolize the new union between Russia and America against the common foe would be most appropriate. The sending of railroad men and industrial experts might also be useful, but this is not of primary importance."

Turning to the present complicated political situation in Russia, Prof. Milnyukoff said that upon assuming his present post he had been a pessimist.

"Now, I am an optimist," he continued. "The adaptability of the Russian people to the present emergency has been a surprise to everybody. There has been among all classes a sudden growth of responsibility for the welfare of the country."

"It would be naive to deny or underestimate the serious difficulties and the many instances of abuse of democratic principles which have occurred since the revolution, but through all these difficulties, whether in the army or in the factory, one can discern a gradual awakening of the people to sober patriotism and effort. The government now has the full support of the army, and in the factories, now that the men have recovered from the first shock of the revolution and some of the mistaken ideas which it brought forth, they are gradually abandoning their exorbitant demands and have even extended the eight-hour working day. The loss in output during the last month has been serious, but the production now is increasing daily."

"One hears a great deal spoken about the dual power now governing Russia. In reality there is only one government. The council of workmen's and soldiers' deputies—no authority, but consists with us in making recommendations, which we sometimes reject and sometimes accept. The council plans an extremely important part in the present situation, since by its action as a safety valve for all the Socialist and radical elements it is holding the country back from anarchy. Except for a few members this body is in sympathy with the government."

"In Russia as in other countries there are two groups of Socialists—the National Socialists, who favor war, and the International Socialists, who favor a union with brotherhoods in other countries in the interests of peace. It appears that in Russia the latter group is in the majority, but to interpret this as a move for a separate peace with Germany is absurd."

"A small number of Socialists undoubtedly will attend the international conference at Stockholm, just as isolated groups of men met before and during the war to discuss peace, but they will not represent any large element in this country."

In conclusion the Russian foreign minister alluded to the possibility of a descent upon Petrograd by the German army, saying: "The Germans undoubtedly are making plans for some kind of a move on the northern front, but I don't believe for a moment that the Germans will reach Petrograd."

## Nobby Shirts for Spring

Of all seasons of the year you want to be well dressed in spring.

Folks will notice your shirt almost as much as any other part of your clothes.

We have a splendid lot of shirts to show you—such as you'll be proud to have anyone see on you.

Look them over any day.

## Moore & Owens

Barre's Leading Clothiers

cutties, whether in the army or in the factory, one can discern a gradual awakening of the people to sober patriotism and effort. The government now has the full support of the army, and in the factories, now that the men have recovered from the first shock of the revolution and some of the mistaken ideas which it brought forth, they are gradually abandoning their exorbitant demands and have even extended the eight-hour working day. The loss in output during the last month has been serious, but the production now is increasing daily."

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## HOW TO BE RID OF CHRONIC DANDRUFF

The only way to get rid of disgusting, untidy dandruff is to correct its cause. Shampooing merely cleanses the scalp for a few days, then the scales form again as thick as ever.

To destroy the dandruff germ and get rid of the dandruff for good, part the hair and apply a little of the genuine Parisian Sage directly on the bare scalp and rub it in until absorbed. You will surely be amazed at the result of even one application, for your hair and scalp will look and feel 100 per cent better. Only a few days' massage with Parisian Sage should be needed to destroy the germs that cause dandruff to form. The scalp becomes healthy, the hair will grow better, show more life and vitality and you should no longer be troubled by dandruff. Faded, dull or lifeless hair is quickly restored to beauty by this simple process. Parisian Sage can be obtained from the Red Cross Pharmacy and druggists everywhere. It is not expensive.—Adv.

## WARNING FOR CITY MEETING

The legal voters of the city of Barre, Vermont, are hereby notified and warned to meet in the city hall, city of Barre, Vermont, on Friday, April 27, 1917, at 7:30 o'clock, p. m., to transact the following business:

First: To elect a moderator to preside at said meeting.

Second: To see what salary the city will vote to pay the city clerk and treasurer for his services the ensuing year.

Third: To see what compensation the city will give to the aldermen, auditors, and assessors for their services the ensuing year.

Fourth: To see if the city will vote to carry on the evening drawing school for another year.

Fifth: If the city votes to carry on the evening drawing school another year, to see if it will vote a special tax for its support, and if so, to determine the amount of such tax.

Sixth: To do any other proper business.

Dated at the city of Barre this 17th day of April, A. D. 1917.

E. G. GLASSON, Mayor.

**BLACK SQUEEGEE TREAD**

**RED SIDE WALLS**



**W. G. Reynolds**

**"I Can Sell Almost Any Make of Tire Once"**

—but this town is not big enough in which to do business on the ONE SALE ONLY basis.

I must sell tires again and again to the same people.

On this principle my business has grown because I sell a tire that cuts down upkeep to a fair and reasonable figure.

People ask how far will this tire run? I tell them we rarely see a Diamond that won't go five thousand miles. Yet Diamonds are PRICED on a basis of only three thousand five hundred miles.

There is no "velvet" in the price, but plenty of "velvet" in Diamond mileage.

We carry a complete line of sizes in stock and can fill your tire wants immediately. If you can't come, telephone.

Every Diamond Tire must deliver full value in service. If ever a Diamond Tire fails, a cheerful, willing adjustment will be promptly made.

**Reynolds & Son**  
Barre, Vermont

# Diamond TIRES